

Real-Time Embedded System Support for the BTeV Level 1 Muon Trigger

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RTES Collaboration

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R_{eal} T_{ime} E_{mbedded} S_{ystems} Collaboration

- Funded by the National Science Foundation
 - Information Technology Research Program
- Consisting of:
 - University of Illinois
 - Center for Reliable and High-Performance Computing (CRHC) of the Coordinated Science Laboratory (CSL)
 - » Design and Validation of Reliable Networked Systems Research Group
 - » D. Beauregard, R. Iyer, Z. Kalbarczyk, Q. Liu, L. Wang
 - High Energy Physics Group of the Department of Physics
 - » M. Haney, M. Selen
 - University of Pittsburgh
 - Fault Tolerant Real-Time Systems (FORTS) Group in the Department of Computer Science
 - » D. Mosse, O. Shigiltchoff
 - Link-to-Learn educational program
 - College in High School educational program



RTES Collaboration (2)

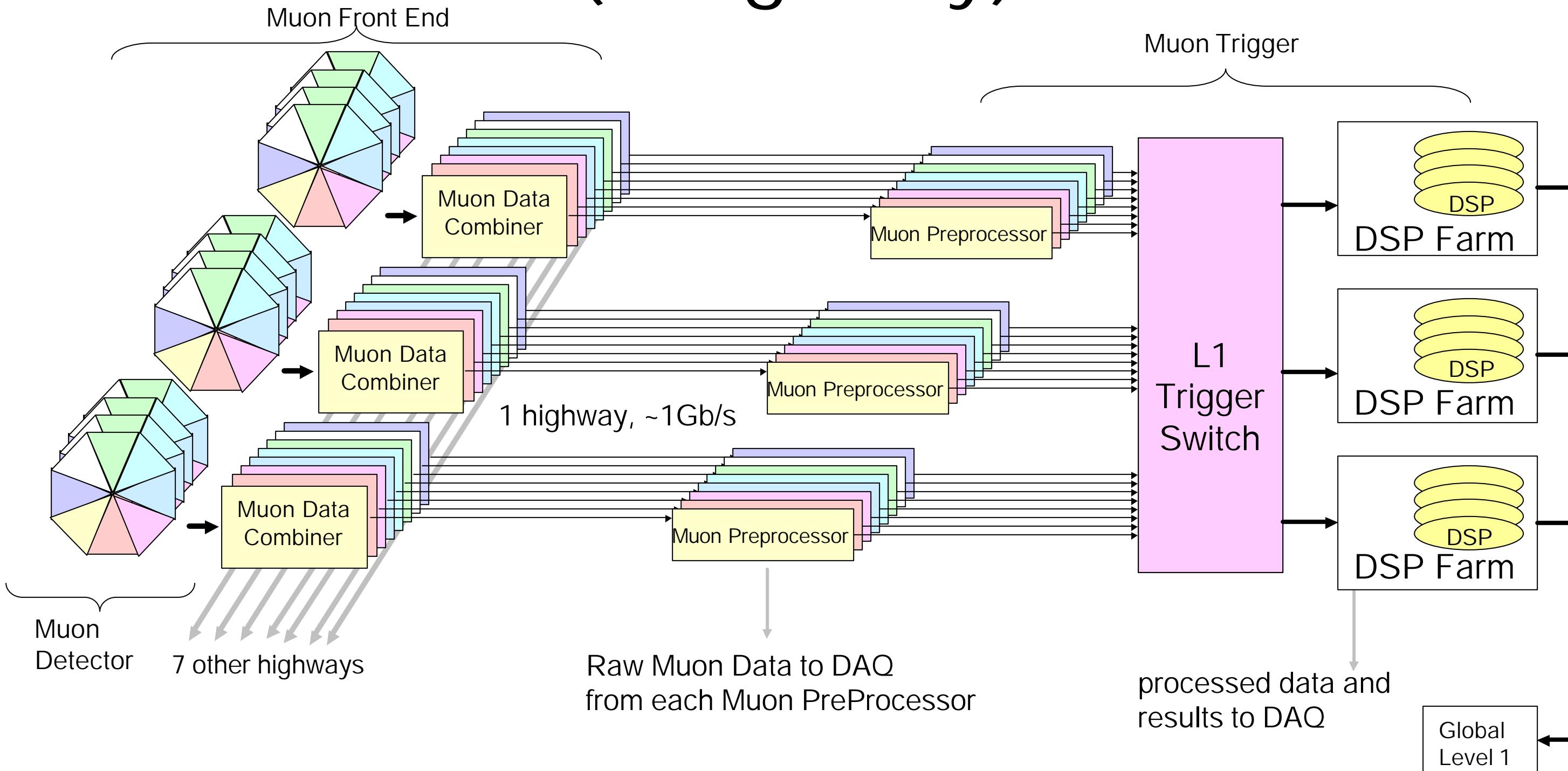
- Syracuse University
 - Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
 - » R. Chopade, L. Hovey, M. Jung, D. Messie, J. Oh
 - High Energy Physics Group of the Department of Physics
 - » S. Stone
- Vanderbilt University
 - ISIS (Institute for Software Integrated Systems)
 - » T. Bapty, S. Neema, S. Nordstrom, S. Shetty, S. Vashishtha, D. Yao
 - BTeV Group, part of the High Energy Physics Group in the Department of Physics and Astronomy
 - » P. Sheldon, E. Vaandering
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
 - BTeV Collaboration of the Particle Physics Division
 - » J. Butler, E. Gottschalk, J. Kowalkowski
 - Computing Division
 - » J. Kowalkowski, M. Votava
 - Fermilab Education Office
 - » J. Appel



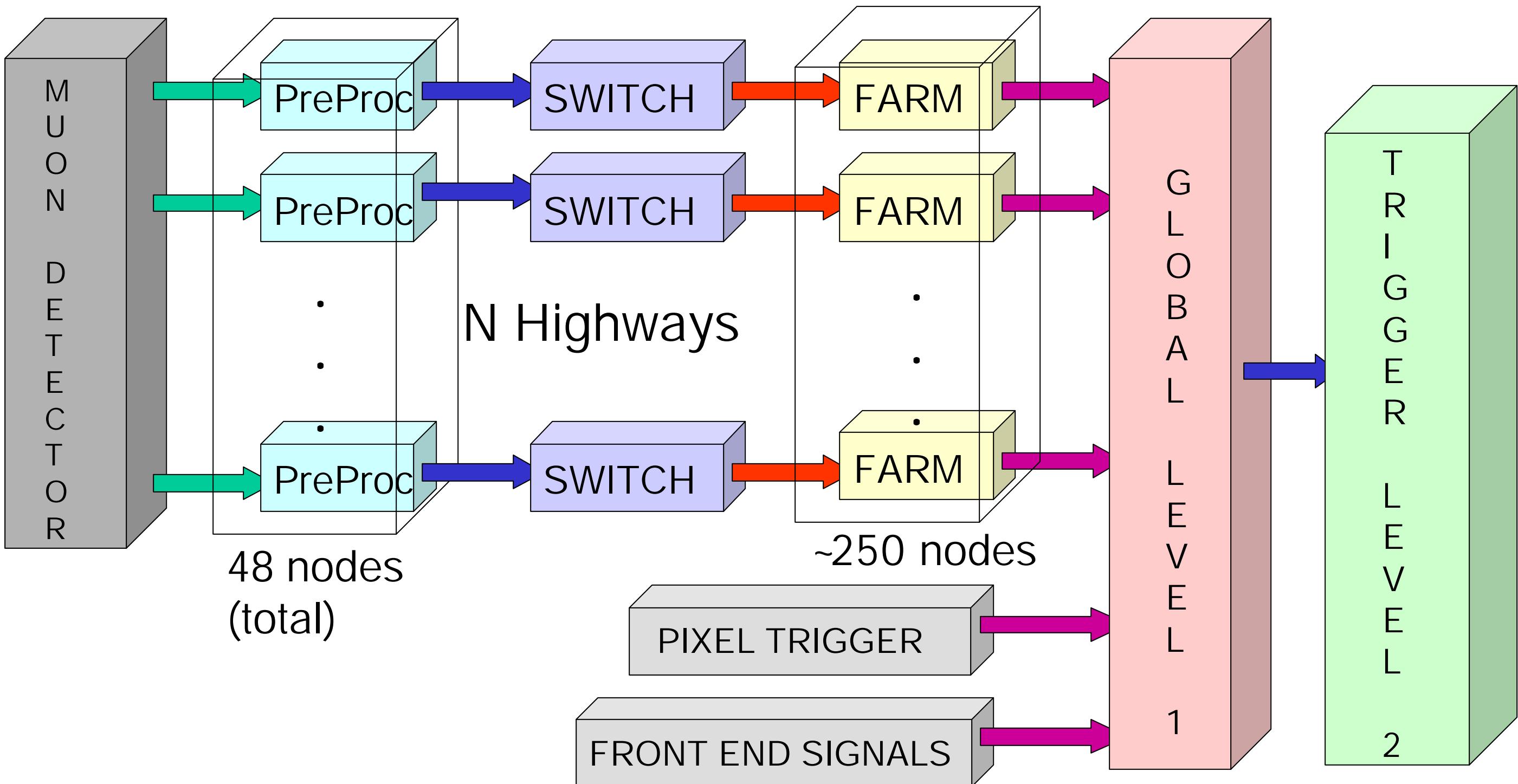
RTES Mission

- (from the NSF proposal)
 - to develop methodologies and tools for designing and implementing very large-scale real-time embedded computer systems that
 - achieve ultra high computational performance through use of parallel hardware architectures
 - achieve and maintain functional integrity via distributed, hierarchical monitoring and control
 - are required to be highly available
 - are dynamically reconfigurable, maintainable, and evolvable

BTeV L1 Muon Trigger Architecture (1 highway)



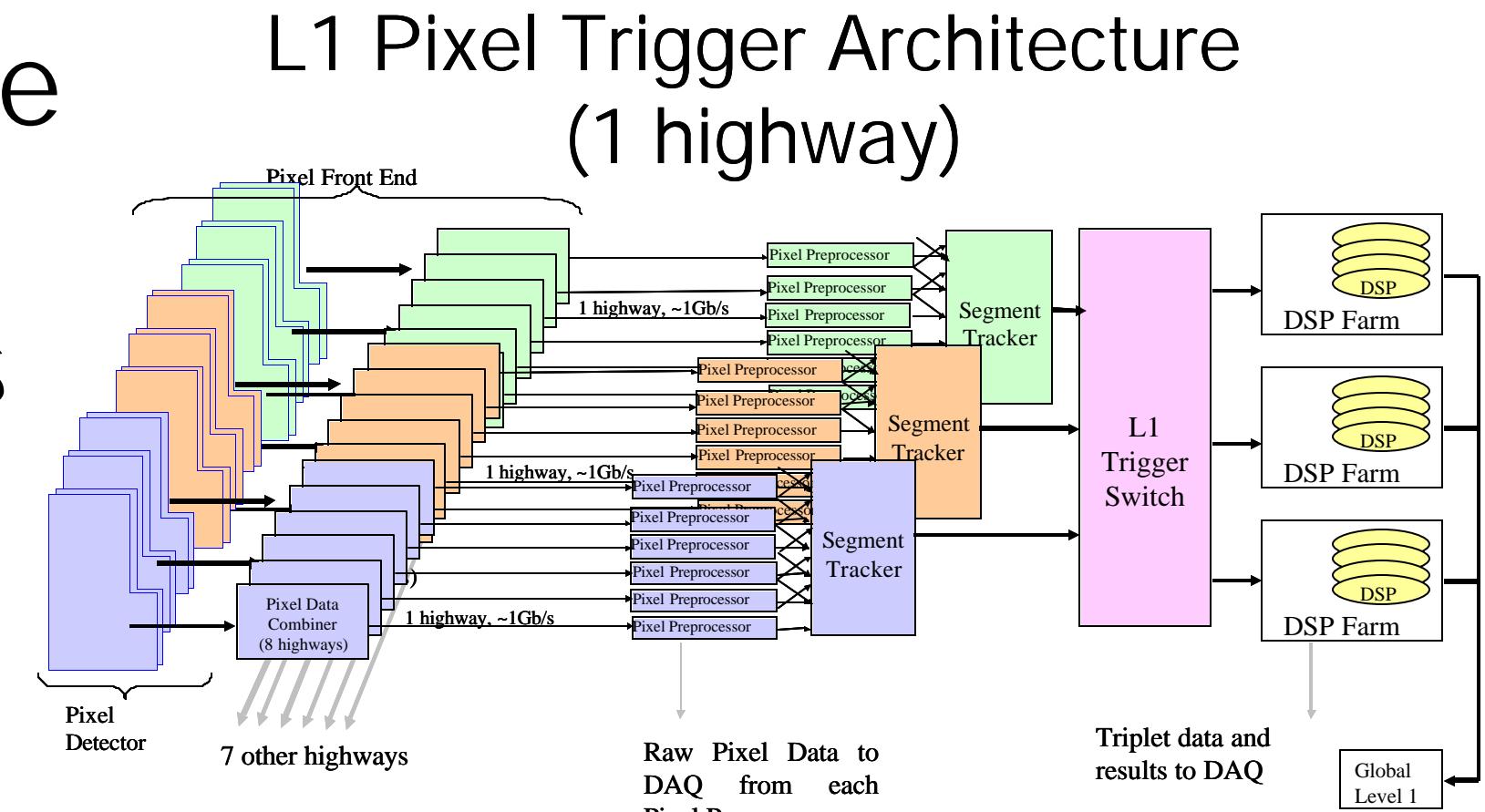
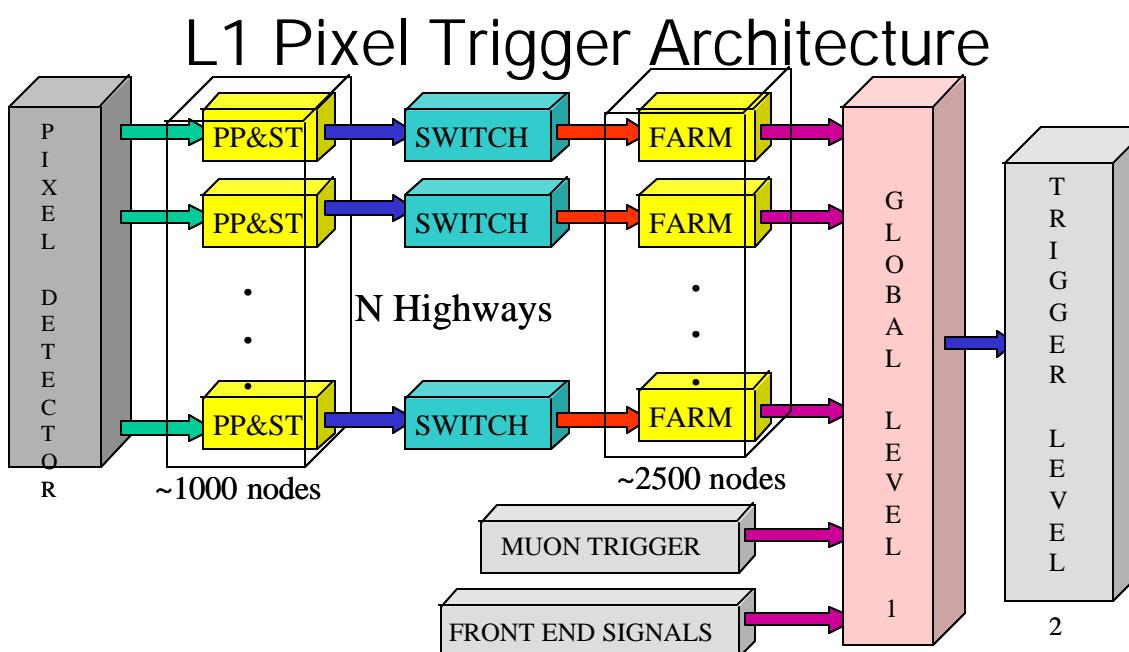
BTeV L1 Muon Trigger Architecture



BTeV L1 Pixel Trigger

- It is no coincidence that the L1 Muon and Pixel Triggers are similar...

(see also N29-7, N36-61)

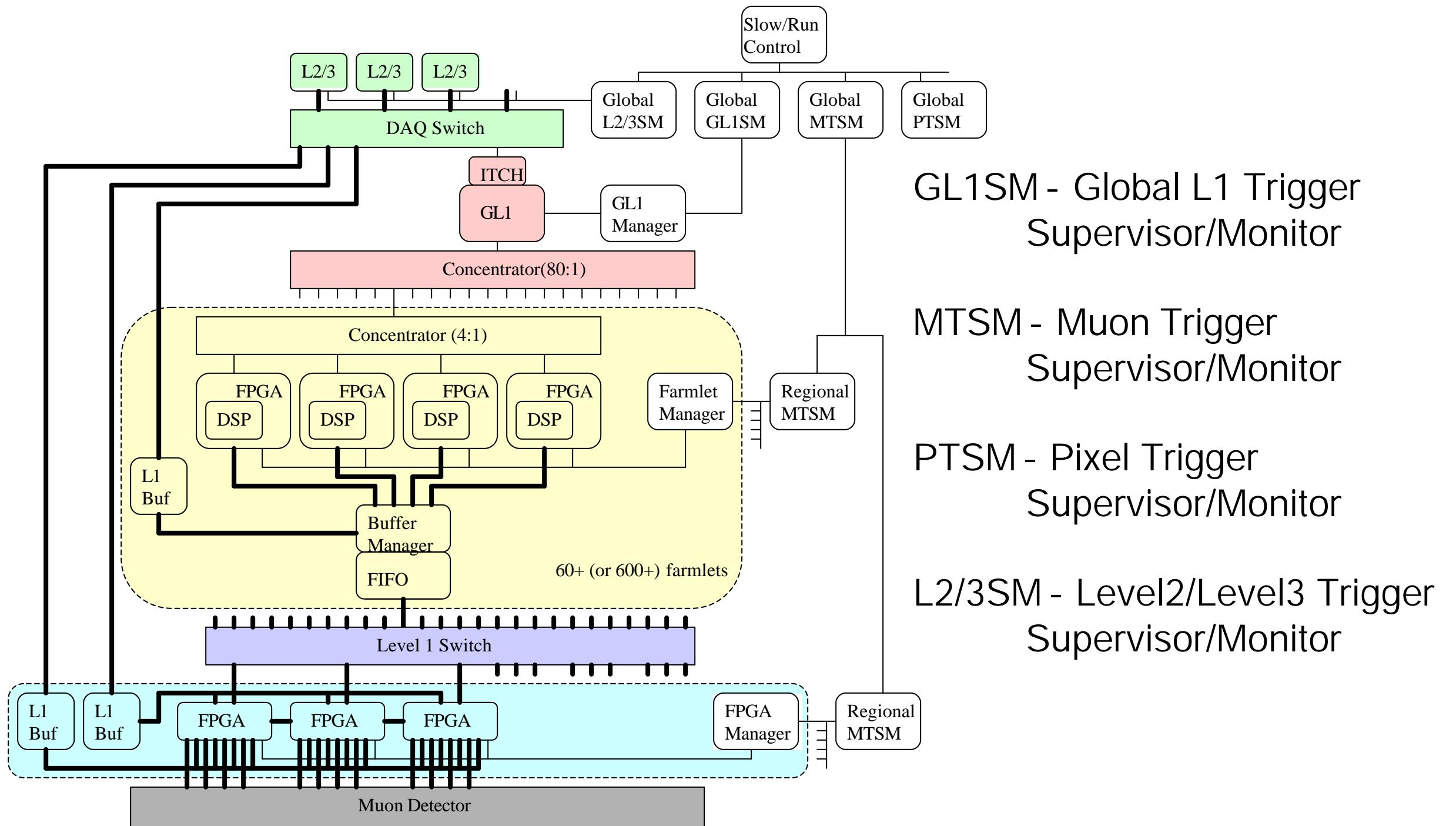


Shared architecture = design reuse
= substantial cost saving

The Problem

- Large system
 - 100's (1000's) of FPGAs in the muon (pixel) trigger
 - 250+ (2500+) DSPs
 - 2500+ processor Linux farm
 - countless fiber cables, Cat-5 cables, backplanes...
- Something will fail !
- How do we get the best/most physics?
 - Detection, mitigation, graceful degradation
- RTEs !

RTES view of the BTeV Trigger



RTES Solution

- Model Integrated Computing

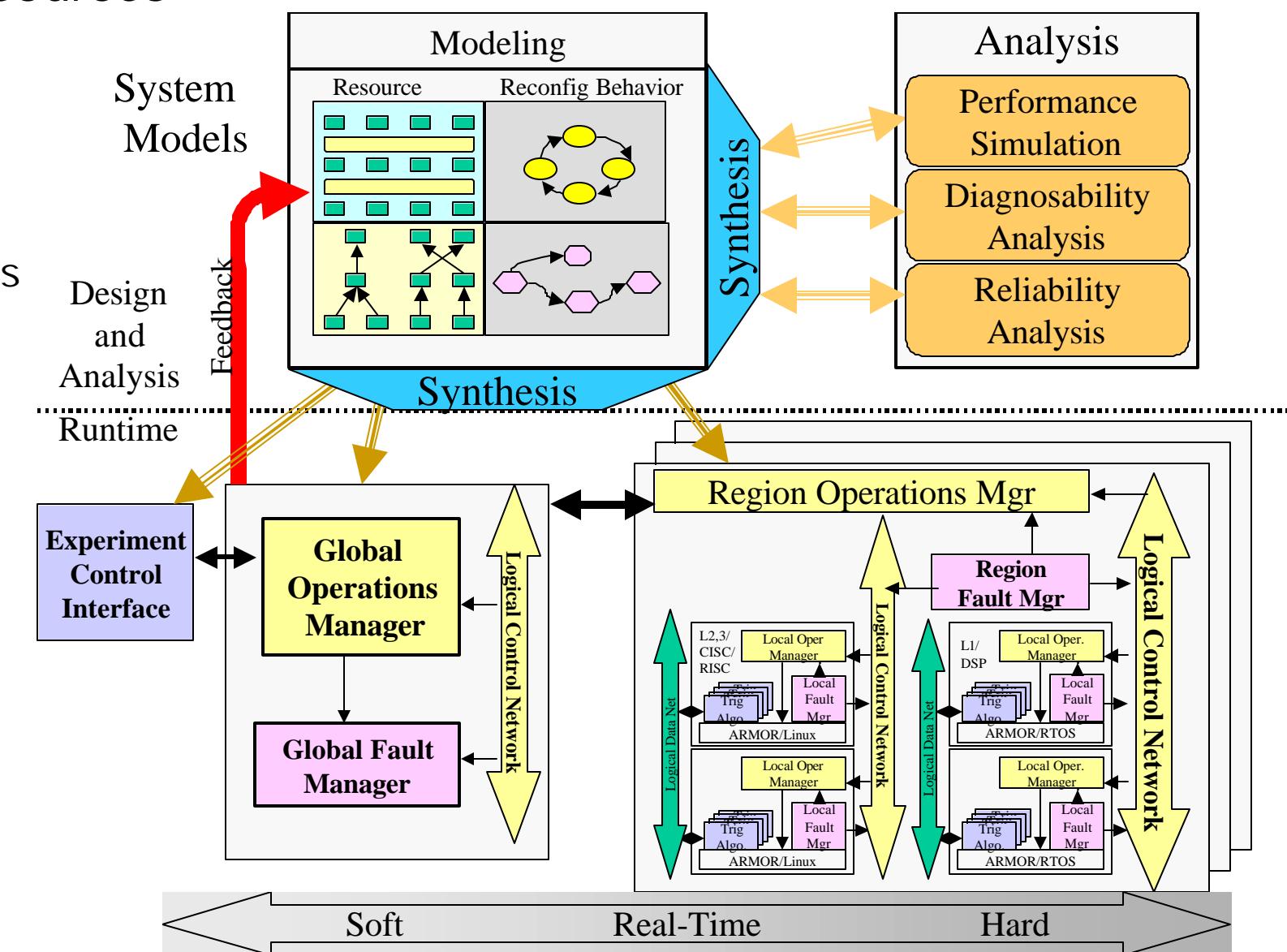
- Graphical representation of complex system, with modeling (simulation) resources

- ARMORs

- To protect Linux processes
 - And subordinate DSP processes

- VLAs

- To monitor/mitigate at every level
 - DSP, Supervisory Linux, Linux trigger farm, etc.



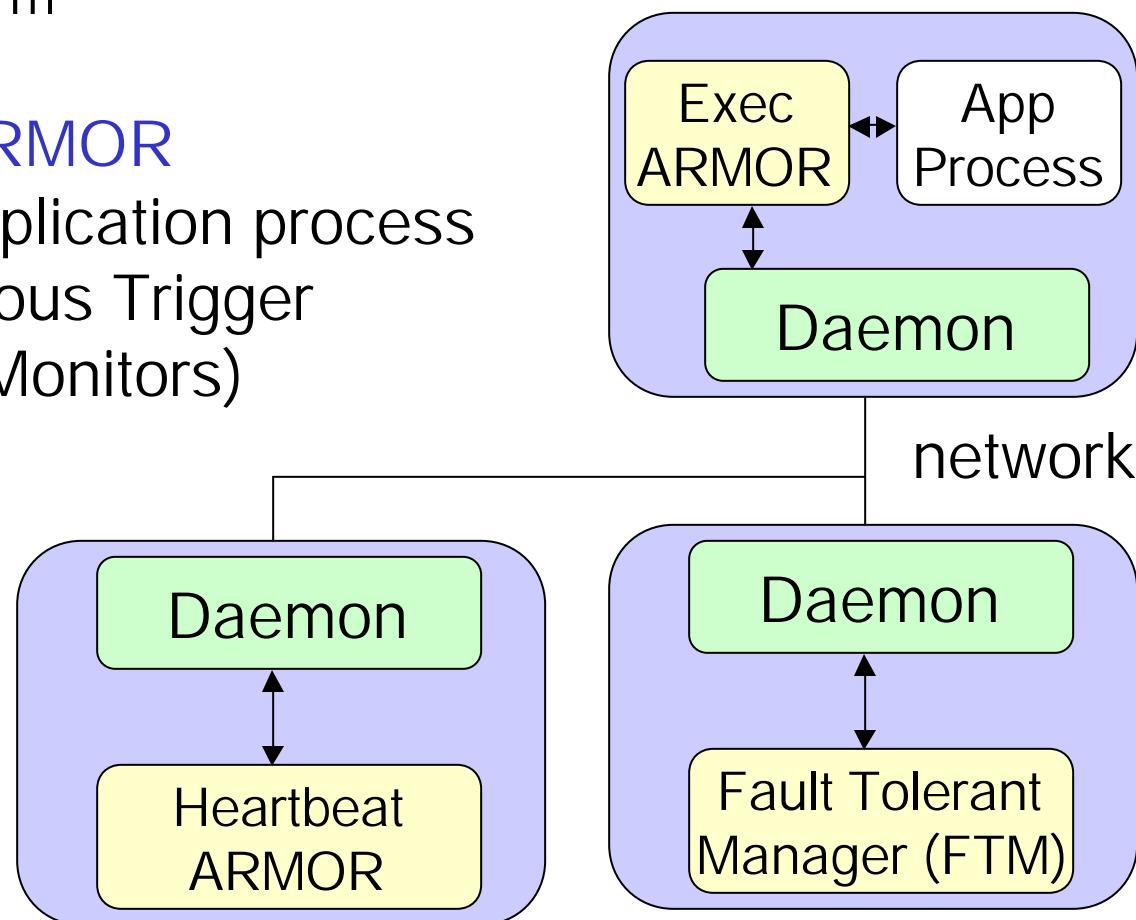
A_{daptive} R_{econfigurable and} M_{obile} O_{bjects for} R_{eliability}

- On Linux/Windows machines...

- Especially the xxSM supervisors and the L2/L3 farm

Execution ARMOR
Oversees application process
(e.g. the various Trigger Supervisor/Monitors)

Heartbeat ARMOR
Detects and recovers
FTM failures



ARMOR processes
Provide a hierarchy of error detection and recovery.
ARMORS are protected through checkpointing and internal self-checking.

Daemons
Detect ARMOR crash and hang failures

Fault Tolerant Manager
Highest ranking manager in the system

V ery L ightweight A gents

- Minimal footprint
- Platform independence
 - Employed everywhere in the system!
- Monitoring hardware and software
- Handles communications & control with higher level entities

